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CORRESPONDENCE.-Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no pircumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS GEOORD DIASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 19, 1890.

SAMPLE COPIES.



Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE

NATIONAL TEIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will iveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable rending matter, than any of them.

"THE STORY OF A CANNONEER.

WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE BOOK?

SPEAK UP NOW!

There is a very general desire expressed that we should publish "The Story of a Cannoneer" in book form. It is generally conceded to be the very best war story ever written, and gives much the best description of the actual experiences of a fighting soldier in the Army of the Potomac in the glorious history of that army from Gettysburg to Appemattox. Besides, it has a historical value that no other book has. Still, we are not sure that the demand for it is sufficiently great to warrant us going to the very considerable expense necessary to get out the book in the first-class style that such a work descrives. We very much desire, therefore, that all our readers who wish the book should notify us at once, by postal card or otherwise, stating how many copies they think they will take.

If we publish the book, it is our intention to make of it a handsome volume of over 400 pages, well illustrated, and containing accurate maps, drawn especially for it. The matter which has appeared in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE will be carefully edited by the author, and much that is new and valuable, secured by himself since its publication, will be incorporated. Liberal use will be made of historical matter of unsurpassed value, supplied by comrades who have written to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, corroborating, correcting, criticizing and amplifying the accounts given of different events. The price of the book will be \$1.50 Comrades, let us hear from you promptly, that we may get out the book in time for you to have it for your Fall and Winter

NATURALLY, the money-kings of the East want every dollar possible locked up permanently in the Treasury vaults. This diminishes the people's stock of money, and increases their own power. The scattering of millions among the people in the shape of pensions, which is the most equitable way of distributing the surplus through the entire country, is the most effective way checkmuting them, and loosening their grip upon National prosperity. Forty or fifty millions sown broadcoast over the country every three months by the pension agents puts that amount of ready cash directly in the pockets of all the common people, and out of the reach of the barons of Wall Street. This is the main reason of the vicious howl of the subsidized press of the scaboard cities against all manner of pensions.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to

every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year. This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap eatch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full

ieweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as its name indicates, composed of pure silver and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them

An hour's work will get one. We hope

THE DISABILITY BILL.

reported to it from the Committee of Conference on the Pension Bill and passed it at once, without amendment of any | 250,000 veterans who are now receiving nothkind. Undoubtedly, the Senate will do the same, and it may be that before this paper reaches its readers the bill have been concurred in by that body and sent to the President for his signature. In every particular the bill is exactly what we have said for weeks that it was likely to be, and in this respect, as in every other matter connected with pension legislation, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been far ahead of all its competitors, and constantly furnished its subscribers with more reliable information than could be found anywhere else. Most of the so-called pension news furnished by papers assuming to speak on the subject has been ridiculous in its inaccuracy, and has grossly misled those who have relied upon the information.

The text of the bill, as reported from the Conference Committee and passed by the House will be found in another column.

Careful examination of the bill will show that it provides:

1. That where a veteran has died from any cause which entitled him to a pension, and has left neither widow nor minor child, his deupon proof of his death, and that they are now without means of support. This is a just liberalization, in that it makes it no longer necessary to prove that they were dependent upon their son at the time of his service in the army, only that they now need the support which he would give them if alive. It is a measure of justice which has been much too long delayed. It should have been made

2. That all men who served 90 days or

the law years ago.

more in the army or navy, were honorably discharged, and who are now suffering from any chronic mental or physical disability which prevents them from performing sufficient manual labor to earn a support, shall be placed upon the pension-roll at not more than \$12 nor less than \$6 a month, according to the degree of disability. This section has been made quite broad and liberal compared to the form in which it was first introduced, some years ago, and has been freed from many of the features to which the comrades generally urged strong objections. In the first place, it is not at all necessary to show any connection between the disability and the claimant's service, the only restriction being that it shall not be due to his own vicious habits. Any disablement, arising from any other cause whatever, entitles him to a pension. Second, this disability is measured by his capacity to perform the full amount of manual labor that an ordinary able-bodied man should. Lack of power to do this constitutes disability in the meaning of the bill. The introduction of the "manual labor" clause was an excellent amendment, since it gives the benefit of the provision to those who, though physically disabled, may yet be able to earn their support otherwise than by manual labor. The obnoxious requirement of "dependence" has been eliminated, which does away with the necessity of proving pauperism, saves the veteran from the mean attacks that might otherwise be made upon him by personal and partisan enemies, gives those whose industry and frugality have secured little homes for themselves an addition which will help them to be comfortable, and, above all, places the pension upon the only right and honorable ground: that is, that it is the payment of a just debt to the claimants, which the Government bound itself to pay, and is therefore not in any sense alms or a gratuity. The acceptance of this pension does not in any way affect any claims that the veteran may have under other laws. If he chooses he can take his claim under this law and drop his other application, or he

as to which law he will take under is definitely banished. 3. That all women who are now widows or shall hereafter become widows-provided they were married prior to the passage of the bill-of men who served 90 days or more in the army or navy, and were honorably discharged, shall, upon proving their husbands' death, and that they are without other means of support than their daily labor, be placed on the pension roll at \$8 a month, h \$2 a month additional for every chil under the age of 16. The pension of th widow is to cease upon her remarriage, but the pension to the orphan shall continue until it is 16, and if mentally or physically helpless shall continue during the life of said child. No connection need be estab lished between the husband's death and his army service. This is a recognition of the service pension principle, so far as the widows and orphans are concerned, and i legislation that should have been passed

can take this while pushing his other claim

to an allowance. The old vicious provision

that the soldier must make a final election

This bill is very far from being what the soldiers of the country expected, and what We have decided upon securing 100,000 | they had the right to expect. It does not give them more than a fraction of what is possible due them; it is merely the first instalment of the debt that the Nation owes the men who saved its life at enormous cost to themselves. It does not give back to them cents where they sacrificed dollars, in saving the country, to say nothing of the perils, hardships and losses that they endured in that service. It is a wholly insufficient answer to the promises and pledges that have been

made them during and since the war. Yet it must be admitted to be a good beginning, for we must not allow it to be considered as more than a beginning. It will distribute at least \$40,000,000 a year our friends will appreciate the opportunity. among the veterans, in addition to what

is now being paid out, and this will As we have predicted for weeks, the House be of substantial assistance to tens of last week took up the bill which had been | thousands who are now fighting a losing battle with adversity. It is estimated that it will give from \$72 to \$144 a year to ing from the Government, and it will raise the pensions of fully 100,000 more who are now receiving insignificant amounts, to \$6 a month and upwards. It will give 100,000 widows, who are now receiving nothing, \$96 a year, with \$2 a month apiece for their minor children. So it cannot help being of substantial benefit to fully a half-million veterans and their dependent ones. This is a splendid showing, the main objection to it being that it does not go far enough. is good as far as it goes, but it should have gone on and completed the good work by putting on the pension-roll every man who wore the blue honorably, and his dependent ones. We accept it now on the principle that a half-a-loaf is better than no bread, and that it does not interfere with further legislation toward the granting justice to the veterans, but rather clears the way for it. It recognizes facts and principles for which we and all friends of soldiers have long contended, and which, being now admitted, form the stepping-stones to further action in the right direction. What it lacks in coming up to our ideas of what is right pendent parent shall be entitled to a pension, and just must be secured by further legislation that will round out and complete the work of which it is but the commencement. We shall not rest short of the enactment of legislation which will give a fairly equitable pension to every man who went to the assistance of the Nation in its hour of dire need, and to the widows and orphans of such as have passed away. We believe that this should be in addition to the pension they may receive for specific disabilities, that the inquitous limitation to the arrears of pensions should be repealed, that the bounties should be equalized, the prisoners of war properly requited, and that men suffering from the greater disabilities should have their ratings increased so as to enable them to pass such days as still remain to them free from want, and with as much comfort as can be secured by a liberal support. For these acts of justice toward the men who gave the country everything we shall struggle until the battle ends in vic-

> Have you done your duty in getting one mor subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help

NEGLECTING THEIR OPPORTUNITIES. The free-trade organs do not seem to be improving their opportunities as zealously

The price of ice is going up rapidly, yet none of them has charged this to the "wicked schemes of soulless tariff monopolists, speculating upon the necessities of the

The enormous consumption of camphor manufacture of smokeless powder by the "peace-loving" Nations of Europe has sent up the price like a rocket, yet we have no howl that this is the work of "grasping ghouls of tariff sharks, robbing every woman who has a headache in order to fill their own pockets."

The superiority of alligators' skins for the manufacture of traveling-bags, pocket-books and similar articles is making a demand which is resulting in the extermination of the long-jawed denizens of the Florida swamps, yet we have had no yell that poor men in every part of the country are being taxed to death for the benefit of a few unscrupulous owners of alligator plantations

Why this negligence, brethren of the subsidized organs? You don't seem to be earning the salaries you draw from the coffers of the Free-Trade League.

ONLY FAIRLY BEGUN,

THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE'S struggle for soldiers' rights will go on with still more vigor after the passage of the Disability Bill. That only fairly begins the good work of meeting the Nation's obligations to the men who saved its life. We want the Prisoners of War Bill, the Equalization of Bounties Bill, the Repeal of the Arrears Limitation Bill and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Per Diem Service Pension Bill passed immediately, and shall labor with all the earnestness we have to secure this. Let the soldiers everywhere give us their active assistance in this. They can best help on the good work, by helping THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which the only advocate and champion they have among the great papers of the country. It is the only paper which has an eye single to their interests. Other papers serve their parties and their own private interests, They have no hesitation, when they think it necessary, to sacrifice the soldiers for their party, or for any other interest that may appeal to them. But THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE has only the soldiers and their dependent ones. It has no interest to serve but theirs. Let every soldier help himself by doing whatever lies in his power to extend THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation and influence. By strengthening his champion he helps himself in the most effective way

Bes" Any person receiving more than one copy of this paper will please hand it to some acquaintance who is not a subscriber to it.

Somenow San Francisco has escaped th maladministration which is complained of in other municipalities. She has all the costly improvements and facilities which have formed the excuse for indebtedness in other cities. Yet she has a debt of less than \$1,000,000, while the real and personal properly of her citizens is assessed at \$305,000,000. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all

veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

GEN. BUTLER ON FARM MORTGAGES. I have been asked by the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to answer the statement of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in relation to farm mortgages. In his speech, Gen. Butler made the startling declaration that the agricultural lands of the Western States, exclusive of City, County and Town property, were mortgaged for the stupendous sum of \$3,450,000,000. How this estimate is made up or what basis Gen. Butler has for the statement, it is impossible to say, for the reason that no official or other reliable figures whatever in relation to the mortgage indebteness of the entire Western States have ever been printed. In 1880 the total assessed value of Western real estate, including City lots and Town and County property, or holdings other than farms, was \$4,584,048,-039, according to the census. It is evident, therefore, that Gen. Butler's total of indebtedness would represent the assessed value of agricultural lands in these States after deducting therefrom the value of City, Town and County property.

As the Census Office is now conducting an elaborate inquiry in every State and Territory in the Union for the purpose of ascertaining the recorded indebtedness of real estate, and as it is the intention of the office, under the act approved Feb. 27, 1890, to instigate a still further inquiry as to the ownership of homes and farms, and the mortgage indebtedness thereon, it would be out of place, even were it practicable, for me to make any estimate as to the total amount of mortgaged indebtedness. To counteract such a statement, which, as I have shown, implies that the mortgage indebtedness of agricultural lands at the present time is equivalent to its value, it is only necessary to call attention to such inquiries as have been made by the statistical departments of some of the Western States, and to ascertain how far these statements support or contradict the assumption of Gen. Butler. And here the case must rest until the exact facts are made public through the Census Office. In Michigan the Commissioner of Labor estimates the total assessed value of the farms of that State at \$335,000,000, and the mortgage indebtedness at \$64,000,000, with an annual interest of nearly \$5,000,000. If Gen. Butler's estimate was anything near the mark it will be readily seen that the mortgage indebtedness of Michigan would be nearer \$335,000,-000 than \$64,000,000. In Illinois the investigation conducted by John S. Lord has been more successful, inasmuch as the report claimed to be complete for the entire State. From this report we learn that the total recorded indebtedness of the State is about \$402,000,000, bearing an annual interest of about \$14,325,-000. Of this total, however, nearly 55 per cent, is found in Cook County, and in a large measure represents the encumbered lots of Chicago and vicinity. The amount of mortgage indebtedness outside of Cook County aggregates \$181,447,888, and the annual interest \$6,857,125. Of this total \$142,400,300 represents the mortgages on lands and farms (lots outside of Cook County and chattels being omitted), with an annual interest of \$4,919,754. The total number of acres of encumbered land in the State is 8,082,794 in a total screage of 34,081,180. It will thus be seen that 23 per cent, of the entire acreage of the State is under mortgage. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that the productive power of the lands in Illinois. outside of Cook County, exceeded \$200,000,-000 in 1879, a sum nearly 62 per cent. greater than the total mortgage indebtedness on all lands in 1877, the annual interest being less

than \$5,000,000. In the State of Ohio attempts have like wise been made by the Labor Bureau to estimate the mortgage indebtedness, though from want of money the gentlemen who conducted these inquiries frankly acknowledged that the results were after all but estimates, and of no great value from the standpoint of exact statistics. This agitation of the debt question is one of the healthy signs of the time, and indicates the popular abhorrence of debt peculiar to Americans. Soon after the war public attention was called to the National debt, and every loyal American citizen seemed to feel a personal interest in paying it. Before this public sentiment the tremendous burden of nearly \$3,000,000,000 melted like an iceberg in the Summer sun The National debt went down from \$2,756,-431,571 at its highest point in August, 1865, to \$1,008,858,898 May 31, 1890; a decrease of over 63 per cent., and a feat in debt-reducing which has not its parallel in the history

Then came the agitation in relation to State debts, which had gone up during the war, especially in the Southern States, to an enormous figure. The reduction of some o these debts was not as creditable to the people of the States where the burden was the greatest as the reduction of the National debt was to the people of the United States but in spite of some repudiation and scaling down of interest, millions of dollars o State debt during the last 20 years have been honestly paid, and the report of the 11th census, already made public, shows that within the last 10 years State debts have decreased \$54,459,484. Almost simultaneously with the agitation in relation to State debts, came the even more important agitation in relation to County and munici pal debt. Immediately after the war Counties, Cities and Towns seemed to vi with each other in going into debt, oftentimes for the purpose of making improve ments far in advance of the needs of popula tion. Then came a period of depression followed by the appointment in several of the most important States of commissions to inquire into municipal indebtedness. The results of most of these inquiries were beneficial in the extreme and resulted in the adoption of constitutional amendments prohibiting the borrowing of money beyond a

certain percentage of the assessed value of only two cents a week.

1.1

property. The effect of these organic pro-C. C. GIVENS is running for Congress in visions and the legislation resulting therethe Second District of Kentucky on the platfrom undoubtedly did much to stem the form of opposition to pensions and approtorrent of municipal indebtedness which 10 priations for public buildings. His speeches, and 15 years ago threatened to engulf many which have been sent us by the comrades in a growing city and to make the burden of that district, show that he is a rank old taxation greater than the people could bear. Bourbon, who stands in the way of all prog-It 1876, realizing the great want of inforress and all National sentiment, and has no mation on the subject, I instituted an inideas behind the wretched obstructionist quiry with a view to finding out definite policy of the framers of the Resolutions of facts bearing on the increase of debt. That 1798, which have been such a source of inquiry developed the fact that in the printrouble to the country. It is amazing at cipal cities of the country the debt between this late day, when the folly of these States 1866 and 1876 had increased 200 per cent. rights ideas has been so clearly demonstrated and taxation 83 per cent., valuation only 75 by the expenditure of billions of treasure per cent. and population only 33 per cent. and the blood of a million people, that a I found then cities struggling under burdens man should have the hardihood to appear on almost impossible to bear. In one State such a platform; but it takes a long while there were nine cities which were annually for life and progress to reach some parts of paying an aggregate of \$2,138,000 interest Kentucky, and Mr. Givens is a fitting repre on debt, while the total annual expenses for sentative of the Mossbacks who form a large carrying on local government of these same portion of the population of that State. cities only amounted to \$2,307,000. Then

came the census of 1880. Heretofore no at-

tempt had ever been made to gage the

burden of this indebtedness. As a result, it

was found that the municipal indebtedness

of the country was \$711,000,000; and the

County indebtedness, \$106,000,000. It

impossible to show the percentage of in-

crease between 1870 and 1880, because there

were no figures suitable for comparative

purposes. But it is safe to assume that the

increase of municipal indebtedness during

this period was simply tremendous. Within

a few weeks the Census Office will be able

to show the changes in municipal debt dur-

ing the last decade. Within the last few

days the totals of the bonded debt of the

2,809 Counties of the country have been pub-

lished, and it was shown to be \$130,734,-

959, an increase of about 25 per cent. since

1880. This increase in County indebtedness

is largely in the Western States, where the

growth in population and wealth has been

the greatest. For example, \$76,000,000 and

\$4,000,000, making a total of \$80,000,000, out

of about \$130,000,000, is shown to be in the

Western States and Territories. In other

parts of the country, where progress has not

been so great, County indebtedness shows

little or no increase, which, when we take

into consideration the fact that the wealth

and population of these sections have

probably grown from 20 to 25 per cent., in-

dicates that the debt is becoming less bur-

densome. There may have been during the

last decade a great increase in municipal

debt, but it is impossible to state anything

at present with accuracy on this point. It

is probable, however, when we take into

account the great decrease during the last

10 years of the National debt, the decrease

which I have already shown in State debts

which in itself more than balances the in-

crease in the County debt, that the public

indebtedness of the United States will

upon the whole show a very considerable

Even should municipal indebtedness have

increased twenty-five or fifty million dollars,

we shall still have a decrease of \$1,000,000,-

000 in the public indebtedness of the coun-

try. I have already referred to the fact that

agitations of this kind are healthy. This

certainly held true when applied to public

debts, and, in my opinion, it will have the

same effect upon private debts. The people,

should the reports of the Census Office show

an alarming amount of debt, will go to work

with renewed vigor to pay these obligations.

At any rate, the searching of the records,

the inquiries in the population schedule of

the census, and the stirring up of the ques-

tion generally will have a beneficial effect.

As a statistician, interested only in present-

ing the exact facts as they are found on

record and returned direct by the people of

the country, it would not be in good taste

for me to give any opinion as to the effect of

the mortgage indebtedness upon the growing

States of the West. A large proportion of

this debt was undoubtedly contracted for

purchase money and for the purpose of

bailding the home and improving the prop-

As an American citizen, however, inter-

ested in the prosperity of the country, and

with unbounded faith in its future, I have a

right to venture the opinion that perhaps,

after all, the thrifty, vigorous and industri-

ous farmer of the great West has merely

taken the cue from his County and munici-

pal organization, and gone into debt a little

faster than his immediate necessities re-

quired. If this be true, and the effect of this

agitation is as salutary upon the individual

as I have shown that it was upon the Nation,

the State, the County and the municipality.

may we not hope that before another decade

rolls around the increase of population and

of wealth, and the development of the great

resources of this country will show that the

farmer, so far as his mortgages are concerned,

is in a much better condition than he is at

the present time. The only fair way to

judge of this question of debt is with a clear

and accurate idea of the natural productive

resources available for its liquidation. For

my own part, I cannot believe that this

grand Nation, with its myriad independent

farmers and patriotic land-owners, is des-

tined to become a Nation of great landlords

and of tenants little better than serfs. It is

not only repugnant to the American mind,

but it is impossible with the American sys-

tem. Men, like Cities and like Counties, may

go into debt a little in advance of what pru-

dence and a strict regard to productive ca-

pacity would dictate, but, like municipalities

friend of his, should take THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE. It gives more and better matter

than any other family weekly paper, and costs

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1890.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

ANOTHER bit of rebel vaporing has vanshed under the clear light of facts. We have heard so much of the prison on Johnson's Island being of the same cruel character as the pens in which the rebels immured their prisoners. Comrade I. F. Mack, the Editor of the Sandusky Register, has recently had the cemetery there put in proper shape and the graves carefully marked with appropriate headstones, inscribed with the names of those who died. This work has been done with the thoroughness of everything that Comrade Mack undertakes, and he has carefully compared all the records bearing on the matter. He finds there are but 206 graves in the cemetery. The names of those interred there are known with few

LAST Monday Senator Vest introduced the petition of W. A. Hunt and others, of Nelson, Neb., ex-Federal soldiers, asking that a pension law may be passed, enacting that at the age of 100 years all disabled soldiers shall be entitled to draw a pension of \$2 per month, and running thence until they die, unless otherwise canceled by the request of the moneyed men of Wall St., New York, or vetoed by the President of the United States; and that it shall be deemed a penitentiary offense for an old soldier to live to the age of 100 years. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE Philadelphia Record says that "the extra duty on pearl buttons alone will add 50 per cent, to the cost of manufacturing underwear." Goodness gracious, how many pearl buttons do Philadelphians have on their underwear?

In nothing is long experience of more

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EXPERIENCE.

value than in prosecuting pension claims for the reason that nothing but long experience can qualify an attorney for prompt and successful dealing with the innumerable intricacies that arise in the course of practice before the Pension Bureau. For this reason we call the attention of our readers who intend applying for pensions under the new law to the advertisement of George E. Lemon on another page. Capt. Lemon's office is one of the very oldest in the pension business, and it has been one of the most successful. Thousands of soldiers have lost in the aggregate immense sums of money by employing incompetent or dishonest attorneys. Capt. Lemon has prosecuted claims representing hundreds of millions of dollars. Upon the passage of every general pension bill the country is flooded and the veterans besieged with circulars of irresponsible persons calling themselves attorneys. Weterans are cautioned to employ only attorneys of known responsibility and

Best Any person receiving more than one copy of this paper will please hand it to some acquaintance who is not a subscriber to it.

PERSONAL.

A woman who claims to be the daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., was recently discovered doing the cooking for a graders' camp at Rocky Mountain Lake, Colo. She and her husband, whose name is John Dell, are now at Denver in destitute

Gen. S. M. Bailey, of Uniontown, Pa., was a prominent candidate for the position of Sergeantat-Arms of the Senate, which will be vacant on the 1st of July by the resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday. He was defeated by ex-Congressman Valentine, of Nebraska, however, but takes his defeat goodnaturedly. Geu. Railey was the Colo nel of the 8th Pa. Reserves, and was a gallant soldier. He was brevetted Brigadier-General in 1865. Henry Lee Higginson, of Boston, Mass., has

presented Harvard College with 27 acres of land as memorial to the Hartford men who fell in the late war. The ground is to be converted into an athletic field, and at the request of Mr. Higginson will be called the "Soldiers' Playground,"

Seymour Torrance, of Flushing, Mich., has made with a jack-knife a costly and beautiful piece of mechanism, which he styles a monument to the memory of the two martyr Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield. It consists of 15,060 pieces, whittled and fitted together, neither nails nor glue being used, The monument is II feet high, and every piece is painted and varnished and fits exactly in its proper place. What makes this handiwork more wonderful is the fact that Comrade Torrance is an old veteran 81 years of age. He is still quite vigorous,

Gen. John H. Mullen, of Wabasha, Minn., delivered the Memorial Day address at Redwood Falls, Minn. Gen. Mullen has a brilliant war record, having entered the three-months' service April 22, 1861, in the 6th Mass. At the expiration of his enistment he re-culisted in the 12th Conn. for three years. He served as private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, Adjutant, and was finally promoted Captain of Co. C. He re-enlisted at the expiration of his second term for another three years, and was mustered out with his regiment in August, 1865. He was a prisoner for three months in Andersonville; but escaped and cached the Union lines in safety. He was appointed Adjutant-General of Minnesota by Gov. Merriam in 1889. He delivered a spiendid Memo-

Col. Andrew D. Baird, who was appointed recently by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Brooklyn, N. Y., has written a letter to the President, in which he states that his and Counties, they will extricate themselves. business will not permit him to accept the position without making too great a sacrifice, and he is consequently compelled to decline the honor. He is grateful to the President for his recognition, and is sorry he has to forgo the pleasure of serving the Government and the party as Postmaster at Brook-Every man who were the blue, and every

Mrs. Fannie E. Poland, wife of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Jersey City, N. J., and daughter of Gen. A. S. Fiagg, who was a member of Gen, Sherman's staff during the war of the relast of blood poisoning.

Gen. Philip R. de Trobriand, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, is visiting friends in New York City. Gen. de Trobriand went into service as Colonel of the 55th N. Y., was transferred to the 38th N. Y. in 1862, and was honorably mustered out in November, 1863. He was appointed Brigadier-General in January, 1864, and brevetted Major-General in 1865. He was made Colonel of the 31st U. S. Inf. in 1866; transferred to the 13th Inf. in 1869, and was retired in 1879. He now lives in New Orleans, La. On Memorial Day in New York City the horses frawing the carriage of Commander-In-Chief Alger look fright, and but for the courage and prompt action of Policeman Seymour V. Parker, of the Broadway Squad, would have run into a crowd of

spectators and probably have killed or injured

several persons, besides endangering the lives of

the occupants of the carriage. Gen. Alger, under

date of June 11, sent as a tribute to the courage of Policeman Parker, a handsome silver gold-lined howl, with a letter saying: "This bowl is simply a reminder, and not a payment for your action. The latter I do as far as I possibly can in thanks." Parker's name is engraved on the bowl, and he is very proud both of the bowl and the letter which Gen. H. V. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati (O.) Commercial-Gazette, recently presented the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of the town of Boynton, Catoosa County, Ga., with a magnificent pulpit Bible, as an evidence of his interest and appreciation of the honor conferred apon him by the people of the town by naming it after him. The congregation passed resolutions

and his Heaven's choicest blessings now and for-Capt. Madison M. Walden, 6th Iowa, has been appointed to a lucrative position in the Treasury Department. Capt. Walden commanded his regiment at the battle of Shiloh, being senior Captain, and supported the guns which Chief-of-Staff Webster placed in position on Sunday evening. His regiment lost the largest number of men of any regiment on either side in that action. Capt. Walden has been a member of both Houses of the Iowa Legislature, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and member of Congress from his District. He is a very popular man in Iowa, and will make an efficient officer.

thanking Gen. Boynton for his "princely gift,"

and added that their "prayers would ever ascend

to the Great Father of us all to bestow upon him-

Maj. Henry C. Connelly, 14th El, Cav., has a record of which he is justly proud. He entered the service as Second Lieutenant of Co. L. and reached the position of Major before muster-out of service by gallant deeds done in the presence of the enemy. His regiment belonged to the command which pursued and captured the rebel General John Morgan; was in numerous engagements in East Tennessee and helped in the defense of Knoxville; was in the Atlanta campaign, and went with Thomas back to Nashville. On all these campaigns he rendered gallant service and earned each one of his promotions. Maj. Connelly resides in Rock Island, Ill., and is a prominent lawyer.

Maj. E. O. Brown, one of the leading business en of Toledo, O., served at the outbreak of the war as a private in the 10th Ind., and at a recent meeting of Toledo Post he gave a very amusing account of an early experience of his to illustrate the officers who had more gall than any other soldierly quality. It appears that at that time the comrade was enjoying the rank and emoluments of a First Sergeant of Co. A, and while they were in Virginia his Captain came to him one day with the air of having an important duty to impose upon him and told him to pick out 15 men and report to headquarters at once. Filled with the probably desperate character of the coming duty Comrade Brown selected his detail with great care, and reported as directed. The Colonel ordered him to make his way out of camp at night and report to him at a certain house. On arriving there e found the Colonel with some other officers and a number of pretty girls. The Colonel informed him that a band of guerrillas was intending that night to burn the mill of a loyal man in the neighborhood, and directed the Sergeant to conceal his men in the brush a little distance from the house and wait for the passage of the enemy, when he was to fire on them and destroy them if possible, Comrade Brown and his men went off into the brush and lay there several hours, keved up to the highest pitch of excitement, and shivering in the chilly dampness of the night dews. They were intensely disgusted to find out later that the Colonel and his friends merely wanted them for proction while they were having a good time with the girls, and the story of the guerrillas was all a hoax to conceal the real nature of the errand,

MUSTERED OUT.

MICHAELIS .- At Kennebee, Kan., recently, Mai, Maj. Michaelis entered the Regular Army at the encement of the war as Second Lieutenant in the Signal Service Corps. He had just graduated ith the highest honors of his class from the New York Academy. His attainments were so unusua or his years, and his natural ability of such a high order, that after a short service in this corps he was comoted and transferred to the Ordnauce Departnent, in which he rose to the rank of Major. His irst active service in this department was as Assistant Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the Cumserland. In this position he won the confidence and high appreciation of that great commander Gen. George H. Thomas, on whose staff he served during the Atlanta campaign and until the close of the war. His courage and gallantry were conmous even among brave men. His executive bility was severely tested but completely proved the many critical exigencies of the daily battles of "the 100 days under fire." He was brevetted Captain in the Regular Army for faithful and meri-torious services. Soon after the war closed he was assigned to the command of the United States Arsenal at Dearborn, Mich., where he was stationed for a number of years. Subsequently he was success Mass.; Watervliet, N. Y., and at the time of his leath of the Kennebec Arsenal. He was among the most distinguished officers of his corps, and intributed many valuable articles to the scientific literature of the army. He was a member of the G.A.R., and one of the earliest members of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion. HILDERBRAND.-At New Vienna, O., May 27, of sease contracted in the army, Theodore Hilder brand, Co. G. 149th Ohio, aged 45 years. He was a nember of Carey Johnson Post, No. 404, and the GUSTEN.-At Madison, Neb., May 22, Samuel Gusten, 127th Ind., aged 56 years, BLOOMER, -At his home, in Hammond, La., May 7. from disease contracted in the service Edwin oomer, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cuv., aged 55 years. A wound received in an engagement hastened his death. He was a member of John A. Logan Post, to, 8, and was buried with G.A.R. honors by that rganization. Leaves a wife. McKer.—At his home, in Madison County, Iowa, onathan McKee, Co. M, 14th Ill. Cav., aged 50 years. He was a member of J. D. Craven Post. 1. 198, and was buried by his comrades. Leaves a wife and five children.

HALL .- At his home, in Barton Township, Mich. June 4, George P. Hall, Co. F, 2d Mich. Cav FIFTELD .- At Cincinnati, O., May 11, William H. ifield. During the war he was a member of Co. 4th Ohio Cav., in which company he served thfully for four years. He was captured in a hard fight and taken to Andersonville, in which place he suffered terribly. He had been night clerk in the Cincinnati Hospital for the last 20 years. good spirits to take a walk; he never returned. His body was found in the Ohio River the next Sunday, May 18. He was buried by his Post, Geo. H. Thomas, No. 13. It is supposed that the change from night clerk to day clerk, which was recently nade, caused insomnia and aberration of mind. McKer.-At his home, in Buda, Ill., April 30, William A. McKee, Co. D. 47th Pa., aged 47 years. He was a member of Emery Post, No. 198. His remains were buried with the honors of the Post. Leaves a wife and five childre

HICKOK -At his residence, in Rockford, Iowa, May 25, C. B. Hickok, aged 56 years. Comrade Hickok enilsted in the 67th Iil. June 2, 1861, and served until Sept. 27, 1862, when he received an onorable discharge. His remains were interred under the auspices of C. J. Pixley Post, No. 377. LAMORE - At Belleville, Wis., May 17, William C. Lamore, Co. K. 2d Wis. Cav. He was a charter member of Joe Mower Post, No. 121, and by his special request was buried by his comrades. Leaves

PIERCE, -At his home, in Jamestown, N. Y., May 16, Addison Pierce, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 64th N. Y. He was a member of James C. Brown Post, No. 285. HAMBLETON.-At his home, in South Bend, Ind.

May 19, of neuralgia of the stomuch, Josiah W. Hambleton, Captain, Co. G, 1st Colo. Cay. and later on 2d and 3d Colo, Cav., aged 55 years. He was a member of Auten Post APPLE -At his home, in Elgin, Ill., June 7, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Andrew O. Apple, Corporal, Co. I, 12th W. Va., aged 45 years. Dur ing the war he was distinguished for bravery and was presented with a medal by Congress for galantry in front of Petersburg. He was a member of Veteran Post, No. 49, and was buried under the auspices of his comrades

CAVANAUGH.-At Central Falls, R. L. May 26, of old age and general debility, Patrick Cavanaugh, Co. B. 11th R. I. His funeral was attended by a delegation of Ballow Post, No. 3. PRESTON.-At Dennysville, Me., May 20, of disaty contracted in the service, Enoch R. Preston, Co. E. 25th Me., aged 47 years. He was a member of Lincoln Post, No. 150. Leaves a wife and nine

FLOYD.—At his home, in Topsfield, Mass., June 1, C. J. Floyd, Co. C, 23d Mass. He was a member of Ward Post, No. 90, and was buried by that or-LEFTERMAN.-At Dresden, Kan., May 2, of heart disease contracted while a prisoner at Anderson-ville, Chas. Letterman, Co. E. 12th N. Y. and Co. E. 118th Pa. He served as a prisoner of war 200 days. bellion, died at her home in Jersey City on Friday | Was a member of Caldwell Post, No. 161, and was buried with G.A.R. honors,